

Holt County Sentinel

OREGON, MISSOURI, JANUARY 17, 1878.

Hogs sold as low as \$1.40 per hundred at Grant City last week.

The Holt County Sentinel issued a mammoth supplement New Year. The Sentinel is a good paper, and we are glad to see its signs of prosperity.

Gov. Nichols, of Louisiana, stands out grandly as the only Southern Governor who has been able to see any building, and to denounce it rather than bring it to it.

The prosecuting attorneys of Missouri are to hold a meeting at Jefferson City on the 23d inst., for the purpose of consulting as to the revision of the criminal code.

Three Senators at Jefferson City are now the all-absorbing topic. The Sentinel predicts that Vest will be elected for the long term and Phillips for the short term.

The very important decision in regard to delinquent taxes, by Judge Kelley in the Holt circuit court last Monday, is published in full in our columns today and will be read with interest by all our readers.

On the first page of the SENTINEL today we publish a full list of the members of the legislature, stating the policies of each. Our readers will do well to preserve it, in order that they may watch how the different factions vote on the more important measures of the session.

The entire demand for gold upon the sub-treasury at New York during the first week following resumption was not quite \$7,000,000—about \$1,000,000 a day. If the demand continues at this rate it will take something like 600 years to exhaust the coin reserve. By that time all the "flat" money people will be dead.

The message delivered to the legislature by Governor Phelps last week is a document of such length that it would fill two pages of the SENTINEL, and hence we are unable to publish it. Its most important recommendations are that the tax on drum shops be doubled, and that a poll tax be imposed on every voter.

We are older in Missouri politics than the editor of the St. Joe Herald and hence we take the liberty of suggesting to him that he cease his frequent quotations from the St. Louis Post and Dispatch. The editor of the latter sheet is as dirty a little demagogue as ever held out his nose with an invitation to pull it, sir.

To speak with perfect frankness, we must say that the letter of J. R. Dodds, published elsewhere in today's SENTINEL, is a very strong presentation of his side of the case. The full merits of the subject, however, will never be fully developed until we have a letter from our friend W. H. Adams, and this we confidently hope he will send us by an early mail. If any of our hard money friends have any reply to make to Mr. Dodds, let them send in their papers at the same hour Mr. Adams will arrive.

THE LEGISLATURE.
The Missouri legislature met and organized last week by electing Senator M. H. Phelps of St. Louis as President pro tempore of the Senate and J. Ed. Belch of Cole as Speaker of the House. The usual clerks were also elected in each body.

The Republicans made no nominations for any of the offices, but the Greenbackers refused to unite with either of the old parties and held a caucus and nominated a full set of candidates from their own ranks. Of course none of them were elected.

The Senatorial question is the all-absorbing topic at the capital and the legislature will not fairly get down to business until that is disposed of, which will not be until next week.

Several unanimous resolutions on the finance question have been introduced and referred to the proper committee, where they will sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

Senator Lakenan introduced the first bill of the session. It relates to the revision question, and provides for the appointment of a commission of three persons distinguished for legal learning and ability. It authorizes the judges of the supreme court to nominate to the governor six persons, from whom the governor shall select three. The commission is required to report progress monthly to the legislature, and if their labors are not concluded before adjournment, then their work is to be reported bi-monthly to the governor, who shall file the same with the secretary of state, who shall publish and distribute the same as the laws and journals are now printed and distributed, and to be acted upon by a called session. The commission is to receive \$250 per month each for time actually employed, which shall not exceed eight months.

On Monday quite a list of bills was poured into the legislative hopper, among which were two bills to heretofore use the shipping post in this State as a punishment for minor offenses, a bill to reduce the legal rate of interest and providing for stringent punishment for usury, a bill to revise the laws, a bill providing that the crime of rape shall be punished by hanging, etc.

Mr. Copan of Holt county is chairman of the committee on Benevolent and Scientific Institutions, and is also a member of each of the following committees: Education, Agriculture, and Elections. For a new member about as young, the places assigned him are highly flattering. He is now in a position to do much for this part of the State.

Delinquent Taxes.

Important Decision Rendered by Judge Kelley.

STATE EXCEL & S. W. MORRISON, Col. In the Holt Co. Circuit Court.

U. L. Boyce, deft. Sued in the Circuit Court Under the Law of 1871, to Enforce the State's Lien for Taxes on Real Estate, for the Years 1869 to 1876, Inclusive.

The following opinion was pronounced by Judge Kelley last Monday in the Circuit Court upon the points involved in the case:

1. As to taxes due and payable more than five years before the commencement of the suit, the defendant urges the statute of limitations as a defense.

The statute of limitations provides that "an action upon a liability created by statute, other than a penalty or forfeiture, shall be brought within five years after the cause of action accrued; G. S. 1865, p. 747, sec. 10; and this applies to actions brought in the name of the State, or for its benefit. Id. Sec. 33; City of St. Louis, &c., v. Newman, 45 Mo. 188. But not to any action which is otherwise limited by any statute. Id. Sec. 26. City of St. Louis, &c., v. Newman, supra, was an action upon a special tax bill for street improvement which was collectible by suit, and might have been sued on at any time before the expiration of five years from its issuing, but the action was not commenced within that time, and was, therefore, held to be barred. Taxes are not debts or liabilities growing out of contract, nor are they liabilities created by statute, within the meaning of the statute of limitations. They are contributions levied by authority of the State for the support of the government, and for all public needs. Cooley on Tax, 1. 13.

Revenue laws generally contain a complete course of procedure for the assessment, levy, and collection of the public revenue which must be followed; and no other general law or statute not specially applicable can be invoked to aid or defeat the enforcement of payment of taxes. The revenue laws of this State for many years past have contained in themselves, a complete system for the collection of the revenue; and although various changes and modifications have been made in the law, from time to time, they all look to the accomplishment of the one result, viz: the collection of the taxes in the way and manner specified only pointed out in the law, and no other.

Prior to 1872 there was no authority for collecting taxes by suit; (Laws 1872, p. 131, sec. 235) and the authority then given did not interfere with the proceedings authorized against real estate, but was an additional remedy. Taxes are a lien upon real estate from the time the assessment should be made. McLaren & Sheble 40 Mo. 180; and every legislative enactment for the collection of the revenue declares the taxes assessed upon real estate to be a lien upon the same, which lien is expressly continued and retained from year to year, until they are paid in full. Laws 1870, p. 116, sec. 4; Laws 1872, p. 132, sec. 173, 227; Laws 1877, p. 385. Finding in the revenue laws a complete system for the assessment and collection of the revenue—a manifest intention upon the part of the Legislature to hold unimpaired the State's lien for taxes, and enforce it against the real estate by special proceedings authorized for that purpose, I cannot regard the general statute of limitations as applicable to a suit under the law of 1877, and therefore the action is not barred by that statute.

2. It is also urged as a defense that for the various taxes sued for judgments were entered by the County Court against the real estate which was offered for sale and forfeited to the State for want of bidders. It may be observed that such proceedings affect the remedy, are used to obtain the payment of taxes already due. The judgments are special against the lands, and when they failed to produce the money within the time and manner specified they were abandoned; for the very laws which provide for such judgments and forfeitures, also provide that the amount due on lands so forfeited and remaining unpaid, shall be added to the tax of the current year, to be collected in like manner as other taxes, and the real estate may be proceeded against the same as if it had not been forfeited to the State, and this course must be pursued from year to year until the taxes are made. Laws 1872, p. 131, sec. 226.

3. The third defense, is that no effort was made by the collector to make the taxes out of personal property. Under our system which provides for listing lands separately from personal property, and keeping the land tax by itself on books known as "land assessment list," "land tax book," "delinquent land book," "back taxes," etc., and in view of the fact that each tract or lot is chargeable with its own taxes, I conclude that the land is properly liable for the taxes, notwithstanding it is the duty of the collector to make the taxes by the seizure and sale of personal property where he can do so, which is a more speedy remedy. If the land owner omits to pay his taxes within the time designated he is in default, and his land is deemed to be delinquent. The lien is not contingent upon the failure of the collector to make the tax by due diligence, nor does his negligence in this particular, relieves the lien. The collector might be liable, or be denied a credit for taxes not collected when he returns the delinquent list, but the State holds its lien upon the land until the taxes are realized. Laws 1872, p. 99, Sec. 60, 61. And, besides, it is expressly declared that any failure to properly return the delinquent list shall not affect the assessment, levy, or lien of the State on delinquent lands. Id. Sec. 173.

4. It is insisted as a defense to a portion of the taxes, that they were

levied as a special railroad tax, and that the indebtedness for which they were levied has long since been paid. It was certainly right for the property in the county to bear its just proportion of that charge against the county, and these lands were properly assessed for that purpose, but the owner failing to pay, the county was compelled to collect from others the amounts these lands should have paid in order to discharge the liability. These taxes were justly due, have never been discharged or relinquished, and I see no reason in the point urged or releasing them. The county should be reimbursed.

There is nothing in the point that the various taxes were levied for current expenses, which have all been paid. Were such a defense available no delinquent taxes could be collected. Those who pay taxes promptly would have to bear the whole burden of the government, and the reluctant or unwilling would enjoy its protection and avoid its burdens. No person should be permitted to reap a benefit from his own wrongful act in refusing to pay his taxes at the proper time. And moreover, by continuing such taxes upon the books, and declaring them to be a lien on the land, the law expressly denies the justice or validity of any such defense.

5. It is claimed as a defense that no demand or endeavor to collect the taxes from the owner was made by the collector before bringing suit. The collector is bound to make diligent endeavor to collect all taxes upon the back tax book; Laws 1877, p. 388, sec. 18. But that does not necessitate a personal demand of the owner or a resort to personal force before suing to enforce a lien upon the land. The taxes due and unpaid on any real estate returned delinquent or forfeited to the State for the non-payment of taxes are denominated "back taxes," and the lien of the State is retained on each tract or lot to the amount of taxes due thereon with interest and accruing costs. (Laws 1877, p. 388) and such lands remain undredeemed on the 1st day of January 1878, it is the duty of the collector to proceed to enforce the lien of the State by suit, Id. Sec. 5, and in order thereto no demand is contemplated or necessary.

6. The defendant contends that the burden is on the plaintiff to establish the validity of the taxes sued for, by showing compliance with the law in their assessment, levy, etc. The law requires the county clerk to make out a "back tax book," and deliver it to the collector. Laws 1877, p. 385, Sec. 3. The petition is required to show, among other things, the particulars of the taxes sued for, "all of which shall be set forth in a tax bill of said taxes, duly authenticated by the certificate of the collector, and filed with the petition, and said tax bill or bill, so certified, shall be prima facie evidence that the amount claimed in said bill is just and correct." Id. Sec. 5. The tax bill is no part of the petition, which must conform to the law. It is an exhibit, required to be filed for the benefit and information of the defendant, that he may know precisely what he is sued for and it is prima facie evidence that the amount claimed in the bill is just and correct. If the amount is just and correct, it must be assumed that it is legal, and this assumed also that all antecedent steps in assessing the taxes upon the property were in conformity to law. It devolves upon the defendant to establish his defense. He may show such illegality or irregularity in the prior proceedings as renders the taxes illegal and void and defeat the suit.

7. As a defense to a portion of the taxes sued for, it is shown that the assessor's book upon which the taxes were levied was never verified by the affidavit of the assessor, as required by G. S. 1865, p. 105, Sec. 46; Laws 1872, p. 98, Sec. 62. Does this omission invalidate the assessment, and consequently render the taxes levied thereon illegal? This point is not free from difficulty, and cannot be answered with as much confidence as the preceding questions. The assessor is required to make a complete list of all the taxable property in the county, to be called the "assessor's book." Laws 1872, Sec. 47. He shall value and assess all the property on the assessor's books according to its true value in cash at the time of the assessment, &c. Each tract of land and town lot shall be valued separately, &c. Id. Sec. 54. The assessor's book shall contain three columns for values; the first to contain the total assessed valuation of personal property assessed to each individual, and the assessed valuation of each tract of land or town lot listed. Id. Sec. 67. The county clerk extends the taxes upon a copy of the assessor's book, which is called a tax book. Id. Sec. 68.

The foregoing extracts from the law show the importance of the assessor's book. It is the substratum or ground work upon which the taxes rest. Without an assessment there can be no tax. The just equality of taxes exacted from the people depends upon a just and equal valuation of property according to its worth, and to secure such equality, the law requires the assessor to verify the copy of his assessor's book which he returns to the County Court by his affidavit annexed thereto in the form prescribed by the law itself, viz: "that he has made diligent effort to ascertain all the taxable property belonging or situate in the county on the first day of August last past, in the county of which he is assessor, that so far as he has been able to ascertain the same, he has set forth in the foregoing book, in the manner and the value thereof required by law." Id. Sec. 62; G. S. 1865, p. 105, Sec. 46. The rule is clear that such authentication in compliance with the law is essential to a valid assessment. Cooley on Tax 289, and cases cited. Black, on Tax

Titles, 113, 349. In Marsh vs Board of Supervisors (Oct. Term 1877), the Supreme Court of Wisconsin said: "It is apparent that the failure of an assessor to annex his affidavit, and return it with the assessment roll, is in disregard of a material provision of the statute, and defeats a material safeguard provided for the integrity of the assessment." "An assessment not verified by the statutory affidavit of the assessor cannot be otherwise verified, (the affidavit cannot be supplied, 32 Wisconsin, 394), is not within the statute, and is not valid for no purpose." Jarvis & Silliman, 21 Wis. 599; 37 Wisconsin, 244; 42 Wisconsin, 332. See also, Schettler v. City, decided by same court in 1875; Parri-ho vs Golden, 35 N. Y. 462, 465, p. Morgan J.; Prindle vs Campbell, 9 Minn. 212.

It is claimed by plaintiff that this objection is cured by section 342 of the revenue law of 1872, which declares that, no irregularity in the assessment roll, nor omission from the same, nor more irregularity of any kind shall invalidate the proceedings, &c."

The sovereign power which may exact and enforce revenue from the citizen may prescribe the means, within the constitution and fundamental principles of government, by which it may be obtained, and it may dispense with a compliance by its office with any rule or regulation prescribed by law, which is not jurisdictional or fundamental. No doubt the legislature might dispense with the affidavit in question and permit the book to be returned, under the assessor's oath of office. But does the statute dispense with it? I think not. The irregularity or omission in the legislative mind had reference to names of persons or property liable to assessment, but which was omitted by mistake, or defectively stated, or some such thing as that. It certainly did not intend to dispense with so important a matter as the assessor's affidavit of authentication, without which the book is not only incomplete, but has no evidence of verity or fairness or that it was made in conformity to law. Cooley on Tax, 359. As a proper assessment is essential to a valid tax, it is probable that a completed assessor's book in accordance with the law is a jurisdictional fact; if so, the assessor's book in question is clearly insufficient to sustain the taxes levied upon it. A statute which cures irregularities cannot cure a defect of jurisdiction. McReynolds 2. Longeneberger, 47 Penn. St. 13; 29 Iowa, 356; 9 Minn., 121; 25 Wis., 490, 495. [A failure of the assessor to sign his roll cured by statute. Towne & Wilson, 9 Penn. St. 270; Sec. 8 Penn. St. 160; 56 Id. 374; 59 Ill. 43; 25 Cal., 300; Cooley on Tax, 227, et. seq.]

PROF. N. H. HILL (Republican) was last week elected to the United States Senate by the Colorado legislature.

JOHN P. JONES has been renominated for the United States Senate by the Republicans of the Nevada legislature.

The New York gold room has been closed and will not be opened again until the Democratic party plunges the country into another scrape.

COLONEL SENATOR BRUCE of Mississippi seems to be popular with his constituents. The Vicksburg Herald, a leading Democratic paper, remarks of him: "Mississippi has one Republican senator, and he is about as good as any in the senate."

The Scientific American announces the discovery of two new elements by French chemists, from ores taken from this country. They are named Philippium (pp) and Decipium. This discovery increases the number of known elements to 68 unless it is admitted that Lockyer is right and we have but one.

A sect including one thousand persons in Philadelphia, known as the Reformed Presbyterians, refuse allegiance to the United States government because the constitution does not acknowledge the existence of God. They refuse to vote and think they should not be required to serve on juries or perform any other duty to the state. In the protest in the laws of the country given them and their property were withdrawn they might be able to see that there is some virtue in American institutions, notwithstanding the omission of the Fathers.

Nickels Grove.
The boys of Nickels Grove are as happy as clams at high tide. New sleighs and moonlight nights are the cause.

Coly Dahler while skating on the ice of the new dam at Anclumet's mill, ventured too near where they had taken out ice and went through. He came out with no other injury than a cold bath.

Barton and Ohio Denney have just returned from a visit of a couple of weeks to friends and relatives in Platte county, Mo.

Mr. Fickes, the popular teacher of the Wood's school, was treated to a rousing chair by the boys who he supposed as did every one else that he had done good married. Wait a little while, boys; then you can.

Edwin Davis who lives three miles above New Point met with a severe accident on last Friday. He was out hunting with a revolver, which was discharged in such a manner as to shoot off one of his fingers. Dr. Kearney dressed the wound.

We are pleased to learn the second term of the Teacher's and People's Institute will be held at the Nickels Grove school house on Saturday, January 25, 1878. Quite a number of the most prominent teachers of the county will take part in the exercises, among whom are Prof. Hill and Miss Heath of the Normal. A basket dinner will be provided by the good people of the Grove, and a good time is expected.

Fruit Matters.
A timely letter from N. F. Murray, FORRES, Mo., Jan. 13, 1878. FRIEND DAVENPORT:—I see in your last paper, this question: "Why can't Holt county have a Horticultural Society?" I am glad to see this question and to my mind, there is no good reason why Holt county should not have a Horticultural Society, but many good reasons why it should. Being naturally adapted to apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes and small fruits in general, bounded on the northwest by a vast region of country rapidly filling up by immigration, where these fruits cannot be grown successfully, thereby giving us a good market for all kinds of fruit, we should at once organize a Horticultural Society of the Northwest; and by and through it try to awaken such an interest in fruit growing in Holt county, that in a few years our range of bluff lands together with our worn down and dilapidated farms, would be converted into one vast fruit garden, the Eden of the Occidental World. I would suggest that a call be made through the SENTINEL, for a meeting at the court house in Oregon, at an early day for the purpose of organizing such a society.

I find enough peach buds left un-killed for a fair crop, which speaks well for our county as a peach growing section, having had continued cold weather for so long, reaching 22 degrees below zero. It is thought that the peaches are generally killed in the east.

Teachers' and People's Institute,
At Nickels Grove, Saturday, January 25, 1878.

PROGRAMME.
1. Devotional exercises, 10 minutes. MUSIC.
2. Opening remarks, appointment of critics, election of secretary, etc.
3. Teachers' Institutes, 30 minutes, C. O. Denney.
4. Class exercises in primary reading, 30 minutes, W. B. Carroll, MUSIC.
5. "Higher Education," Miss Alice Heath.
6. Examination, importance of, how conducted and how frequent, 30 minutes, Miss Annie Flegenbaum.

BASKET DINNER, 1 HOUR.
7. Class drill in arithmetic, compound numbers, 30 minutes, T. J. Fickes.
8. "Our common schools," 35 minutes, J. R. Payne.
9. "What is Education?" Prof. O. C. Hill.
10. How can History be taught to advantage in the "common schools?" 30 minutes, E. Kallenbach.
11. "The country school teacher," Miss Lida Bloomer.
12. A paper, Miss Stella Goslin, MUSIC.

12. Class exercise in beginning grammar, 40 minutes, B. F. Failer.

MISCELLANEOUS
1. Opening of question box.
2. Report of critics.
3. Report of committees.
4. Adjournment.

The institute will be opened promptly at 10 o'clock. All teachers and persons interested in education are cordially invited to attend.

The Markets.
Live Stock.
CATTLE.—About all the cattle were sold, that were sent to the markets but in a druggy way. Since last Tuesday we quote declines of 10¢/lb on steers of 1,300 lbs and upwards. Steers of 1,050 to 1,200 lbs were not materially changed, these being taken for butchers purposes by interior shippers and local dealers though the demand from the latter was moderate. Limited supplies kept up values. Chunky 900 to 1,000 lb steers were in moderate local demand. The retail trade in common to medium butcher stuff was very dull all the week. The heavy supplies of game prevented any active call for beef, and all the small butchers are now killing about one-third or one-half the number of cattle usually handled by them. Prices for common stuff have weakened. Scalawags are hard to sell at any price, even as low down as \$1@1 1/2. The canning companies have ceased killing cattle and the retailers are selling but little beef. Altogether the cattle markets of the West have not been encouraging, though thus far good cattle have held up well, considering the obstacles in the way. No doubt the demand will increase hereafter and perhaps better prices may be seen in good fat steers of 1,100 lbs and upwards. Most of this week's receipts were natives and Southwest. Choice cows and heifers ruled steady at quotations. Bulls go low generally, though choice command fair prices. The supply of good feeding steers has been limited, too much so for the steady demand. Prices have ruled strong all the week. Stockers showed only moderate movement, at easy prices. Milch cows and springers nominal. Sales of best quality are occasionally made, but there is no steady demand. Tendencies to declines were checked by light receipt of shipping grades. Buyers were more free in taking hold, and prices for best grades were a shade firmer, but without changing quotations. Common to medium butcher stuff was slow and weak. Feeding steers and stockers in good demand.

In St. Louis, fat shipping \$3.25 a \$5.75; light, \$3.00 a \$3.55. In Chicago, fat shipping \$4.00 a \$5.10. HOGS.—Hardly time enough has elapsed since the holidays to deter-

SCHULTE BROS

OREGON MO.

CASH STORE.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have commenced a partnership business in the old stand of Schulte & McIntyre, and we would request the customers of the old firm to continue to trade with us, and respectfully invite all our friends and the citizens of Holt County to give us a liberal share of their trade. We expect to buy and sell for cash, and will save our customers large sums of money by doing so. From now on we will endeavor to close out our winter stock. Come in and buy some of it at low figures.

SCHULTE BROS.

ON THE 26TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1878

We will commence closing out our entire stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, to quit business and will continue UNTIL THEY ARE ALL SOLD AND REGARDLESS OF COST OR RESERVE

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE AND MUST BE SOLD

W H BRADY & Co

NO 211, North Side Market Square.

SIGN OF THE BIG GREEN BOOT, ST. JOE, MO.

R. P. Zook and Co., are French, Japanese and day trade. Come and see and we will show you the best of our goods. Call on us before you buy elsewhere. Nubias, useful presents. Our complete, comprising all and Lisle Thread goods as lowest grades. Do not miss goods. R. P. Zook

offering an elegant line of Fancy Goods for the Holt County people. They are marked down to reach on a before you buy elsewhere. Nubias, useful presents. Our complete, comprising all and Lisle Thread goods as lowest grades. Do not miss goods. R. P. Zook

Wheat and corn have both been irregular during the entire week. In St. Louis no 2 wheat closed at 95¢ and in Chicago at 85¢; corn closed in St. Louis at 29¢ and in Chicago at 29¢.

NEW DRY GOODS
AND
NOTION HOUSE
In St. Joseph, Mo.

I beg leave to call your attention to my new and extensive stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions, which have lately been selected from the best Eastern Markets, at prices that defy competition. I keep a buyer constantly in the East, with ready cash, to take advantage of all bankrupt or forced sale and low market prices, and am thereby enabled to offer everything in my line at such prices as no other house in St. Joseph can offer. I am now selling: Good Cotton Flannel as low as 5 cents per yard. Good All Wool Blue Flannel at 13 cents per yard. Good Quality Heavy Bleached Cotton, at 6 cents per yard. Good Light Blue at 5 cents per yard. Good Blue at 4 cents per yard. Good White at 3 cents per yard. Good Cotton Flannel at 10 cents per yard. Good White at 8 cents per yard. Good Blue at 7 cents per yard. Good White at 6 cents per yard. Good Blue at 5 cents per yard. Good White at 4 cents per yard. Good Blue at 3 cents per yard. Good White at 2 cents per yard. Good Blue at 1 cent per yard. Good White at 1/2 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/4 cent per yard. Good White at 1/8 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/16 cent per yard. Good White at 1/32 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/64 cent per yard. Good White at 1/128 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/256 cent per yard. Good White at 1/512 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/1024 cent per yard. Good White at 1/2048 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/4096 cent per yard. Good White at 1/8192 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/16384 cent per yard. Good White at 1/32768 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/65536 cent per yard. Good White at 1/131072 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/262144 cent per yard. Good White at 1/524288 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/1048576 cent per yard. Good White at 1/2097152 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/4194304 cent per yard. Good White at 1/8388608 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/16777216 cent per yard. Good White at 1/33554432 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/67108864 cent per yard. 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Good White at 1/154742504910672534362390528 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/309485009821345068724781056 cent per yard. Good White at 1/618970019642690137449562112 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/1237940039285380274899124224 cent per yard. Good White at 1/2475880078570760549798248448 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/4951760157141521099596496896 cent per yard. Good White at 1/9903520314283042199192993792 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/19807040628566084398385987584 cent per yard. Good White at 1/39614081257132168796771975168 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/79228162514264337593543950336 cent per yard. Good White at 1/158456325028528675187087900672 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/316912650057057350374175801344 cent per yard. Good White at 1/633825300114114700748351602688 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 cent per yard. Good White at 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 cent per yard. Good White at 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 cent per yard. Good White at 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 cent per yard. Good White at 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 cent per yard. Good Blue at 1/324518553658426726783